# 竜ケ崎第一高等学校 白幡探究 I 数学領域 三平方の定理の証明(後半)

茨城県立竜ケ崎第一高等学校 70th 1年 E組 乙班

Proof of the Pythagorean theorem (the latter part)

# 数学的内容 (Mathematical contents)

3 三角形に内接する円の 半径をrとすると

4 三角形に内接する正方形の

When the radius of a circle

inscribed in the triangle is "r".

$$\frac{1}{2}r(3+4+5) = 6$$

$$6 r = 6$$

$$r = 1$$

よって直径は2となる。

So, diameter is two.

1辺をXとすると

The square inscribed in a triangle's edge is X.

$$4 : 3 = (4 - x):x$$

$$4 x = 1 2 - 3 x$$

$$7 x = 1 2$$

$$x = \frac{12}{7}$$

三角形の長い方の辺をXとすると

When the longer of the sides of the triangle to X.

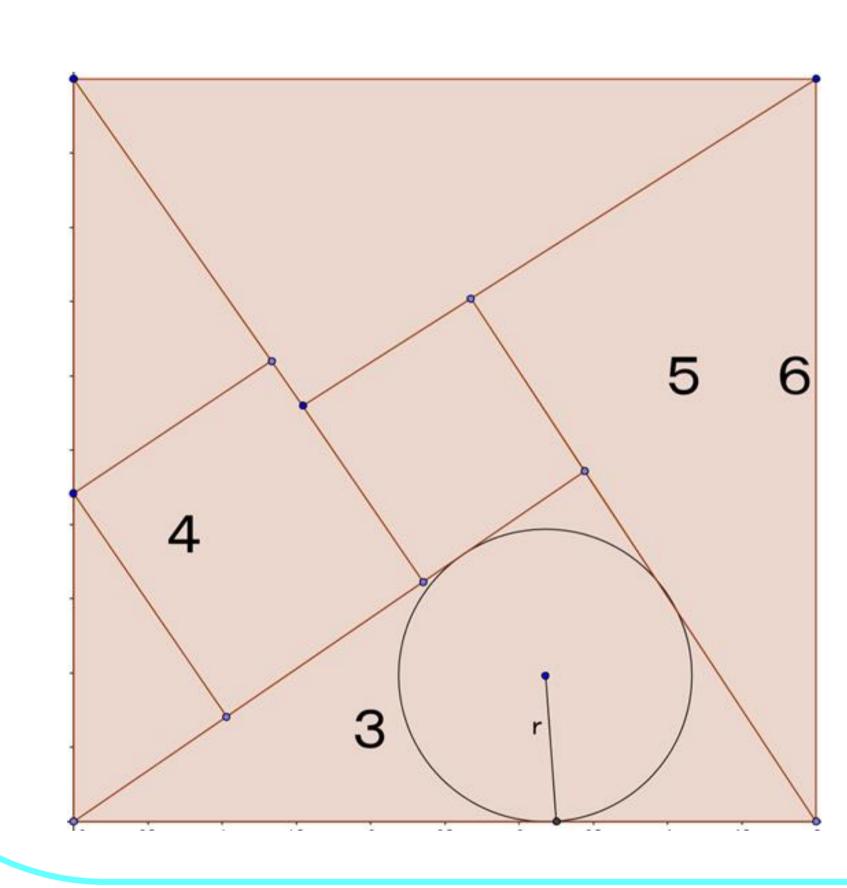
$$4:5 = x:4$$

$$5x = 16$$

$$x = \frac{16}{5}$$

三角形の短い方の辺をXとすると

When the shorter sides of the triangle to X.



3:5=x:35x = 9

担当者

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# まとめ・今後の課題・感想

(Summary, Future problem, impression)

#### まとめ

数式自体は今と変わらないが、図形の長さの単位は今と比べて大きく異なっている。

Summary

Native mathematics of Japan and the mathematics different a solution and unit. Therefore it was serious.

### 今後の課題

1つの文が後の文に繋がるため、前後の文章を意識して解読していきたい

Future problem

This time mind one word too, we spend much time to translate living language and will not do it and we had a hard time to solve a problem.

The next time we want to consider one sentence as one lump.

#### 感想

今回の和算の授業を通し、まずこんなに昔から今と同じような数式が普通に使われていたことに驚き ました。実際に解読しようとすると、そこまで難しくない数式なのに解読にとても時間がかかり大変でし たが、江戸時代の人がこれを作っていた時の苦労はこんなものではないのかと思いました。

Throughout this wasan class, I'm surprised that present numerical expression was used in the Edo period.

I actually tried deciphering, the present numerical is not difficult but I took many time.

I thought the people in Edo period had difficulty making it.

担当者 木村

#### 原文 (The original)

キーワード (keyword)

- 曲尺

(carpenter's square)

■円径

(circle's diameter)

■ 正方形 (square)



## 現代語訳

(Living language reason)

寸)を高さで

寸の正方形 乗(十六寸)

# 英語訳(English translation)

But, in numerical expression, the square of three is nine. The square of four is sixteen. Adding together them makes twenty-five.

Also, the square of five is twenty-five too. Accordingly, the square of three plus the square of for and the square of five is same value.

#### First:

Look at the graph. In graph, there is a square which its side is fire includes a square which its side is four and side is three. Cut it, like its right corner put left corner together.

#### Second:

Look at the graph. In graph, there is a square which its side is five, and cut it like four triangles which its side is three, four, and five and a square which its side is one. Cutting a triangle use a carpenter's square.

#### Third:

You insert a circle in a triangles which its side is three, four, and five. Then the circle's diameter is three plus four equal seven, then seven minus five equal two. That is the circle's diameter. (Look at the graph)

#### Four:

The same square, three times four is twelve. That is a area of that square. Three plus four equal seven, twelve divided by seven gives 1.71. That is a square's quadrilateral.

#### Fifth:

The same square, twelve divided by five gives 2.4. That is a triangle's height. Sixth:

The second power of four divided by five gives 3.2. That is the base of a triangle's longer sides of which are divided into two in the triangle's height. **Seventh:** The second power of three divided by five gives 1.8. That is the base of a triangle's shorter sides of which are divided into two in the triangle's height.

We can say the same thing for everything!

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引用:見立算法規矩分等集(Mitate Sanpou kiku bubtousyu) 著者(Author): 万尾時春(MASIO, Tokiharu) 享保7年:A.D.1730

